DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 350 627 CS 213 583

AUTHOR	Jakubowsky, Frank
TITLE	Evidence of a Ten Phase Writing Pattern.
PUB DATE	[92]
NOTE	69p.
AVAILABLE FROM	Jesus Books, 1565 Madison St., Oakland, CA 94612 ($10).
PUB TYPE	Viewpoints (Opinion/Position Papers, Essays, etc.) (120)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC03 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Behavior Patterns; Cognitive Processes; Language Patterns; Language Usage; Newspapers; *Word Frequency; *Writing (Composition); *Writing Processes; Writing Research
IDENTIFIERS	Research Replication; *Writing Habits; *Writing Patterns

ABSTRACT

A series of six studies supports the hypothesis that people write in a cycle of 10 paragraphs. Analysis of two newspaper articles showed that similar words occurred every 10th paragraph. Analysis of a year's worth of the writing of a newspaper columnist found the same sequence of the 10-phase pattern. Analysis of 50 articles from the "Oakland Tribune" found a similar pattern. Analysis of 20 columns written by columnist Jack Anderson in 1991 found that he wrote in a cycle of 10 paragraphs. Analysis of 30 additional columns by Jack Anderson also found a 10-part mental behavior pattern. Analysis of all articles of 10 or more paragraphs in the May 3, 1992 "Oakland Tribune" confirmed the 10-phase writing pattern found in the earlier studies. This research may have implications for the teaching of writing. (RS)

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EVIDENCE OF A TEN PHASE WRITING PATTERN

by

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ABSTRACT. It is a conformation test proving the discovery and original article. A year's writing of a Columnist were examined and found to exhibit a ten phase writing pattern. 45 articles (1,250 paragraphs) had the same sequence of the ten phase pattern when examined by paragraphs, although beginning at different places in the sequence for each article. Word counts were done on each of the ten groups of paragraphs. Word counts were compared to the first article lists of words and to a control with positive results.
DESCRIPTORS: writing pattern, word counts, ten phase, sequence.

As I was reading an article by Daniel Goleman: Not all memory fades with age, I noticed that the word: "memory" started the third, thirteenth, and twenty third paragraphs. The article appeared to be written in a cycle of ten paragraphs. To test the idea of a cycle of ten, I grouped the paragraphs into ten groups and then did a word count for each individual word for each of the ten groups. Each group had certain types of words that occurred more frequently.

Having another article handy, Even a mother can forget by Barbara Falconer Newhall, I did another test combining the two articles. I wrote an article: A discovery of the pattern of our mind, in which I showed that the writing of both authors were written in a cycle of ten paragraphs. I had selected words that occurred most often in each of the ten groups to describe each group.

This study reproduces the results by taking all the columns written by Barbara Falconer Newhall in the year of 1990 and published in the Sunday section of The Columns Page in the Oakland Tribune. There were 45 columns. The sample size was 38,768 words. There were 1,250 paragraphs which were grouped in the same sequence as in the first test and word counts were done on each of the ten groups. There was a vocabulary of 5,650 words which were examined to see in which group each word occurred most often.

This study is a larger test of one of the authors. First, each article was examined to determine which group number

represented the first paragraph, then the rest of the article was assigned to the continuing sequence. After all the paragraphs were assigned to the ten groups then word counts were done on each group and then the ten groups were compared for each word to determine in which group it occurred most often. The results were compared to test number one to confirm the results. A control was also made and the results for this yearly test were compared to the control.

This study analyzes the vocabulary of each of the ten groups by doing word counts on each group. It is a method to prove the idea that the writing was in a cycle of ten paragraphs. But basically the idea can be tested by simply looking at any sample and see if similar ideas occurs every tenth paragraph. I have even noticed the pattern occurring in every tenth sentence in shorter letters. There are many ways to test this ten phase writing pattern.

METHOD. The first task was to examine an article and determine what group number represents the first paragraph. Then the following paragraphs were numbered according to that beginning paragraph. For example, in Barbara Falconer Newhall's column: Love, honor and obey the 80-20 rule, in The Columns Page of the Oakland Tribune for January 21, 1990 the first paragraph began with a quality I believed related to group number nine. That means the first, eleventh, and 21st paragraphs of the article were assigned to group #9. Group number nine has a quality of

action. It is necessary to study my original article where I describe each group number to be able to estimate its group number.

That also means that paragraphs 2, 12, & 22 of Barbara's article was assigned to group #10 and 3, 13, & 23 to group #1 and etc. These are the month/day of the article and group # that I assigned to the first paragraph for each article she wrote in 1990. 1/21: #9; 1/28: #8; 2/4: #4; 2/11: #7; 2/18: #1; 2/25: #3; 3/4: #10; 3/11: #3; 3/18: #3; 3/25: #8; 4/1: #8; 4/8: #5; 4/15: #1; 4/22: #3; 4/29: #9; 5/6: #8; 5/13: #10; 5/20: #7; 5/27: #5; 6/3: #5; 6/10: #2; 6/17: #3; 6/24: #4; 7/1: #6; 7/8: #2; 7/15: #5; 7/22: #2; 7/29: #2; 8/5: #2; 8/12: #3; 8/19: #6; 9/9: #5; 9/16: #4; 9/23: #4; 9/30: #8; 10/7: #5; 10/14: #3; 10/21: #4; 10/28: #9; 11/4: #4; 11/11: #8; 11/18: #7; 12/9: #10; 12/16: #2; 12/23: #8. There were no exceptions in assigning the sequence. The test assumes the writing was in a cycle of ten paragraphs.

The next task was to do a word count on each of these ten groups. I typed each group into my computer and ran a Grammatik two program to get a word count on each individual word. I also did a word count on the combined ten groups. It let me know there were a vocabulary of 5,650 words in the test.

Then I examined the word counts of the ten groups and determined which group number had the most words for each of the 5,650 words. In case of a tie I assigned it to the group with the least total words. That was somewhat like using percentages

to break a tie. For example, the word "above" occurred twice in the test. It occurred once in group #1 and once in group #6. I assigned "above" to group #6 because there were less total words in group #6 compared to group #1. Group #6 had 3,679 total words, while group #1 had 3,748 total words.

Then I tested the results to the words that were selected to represent each group number which was recorded in my original article: A discovery of the pattern of our mind. First, there was the task of finding how many identical words were in both tests, then finding how many of those words occurred most frequently in the same group number.

Another test was done analyzing the results of this test of 45 articles by statistics, standard deviations and variance to see if the results were above chance occurrences. To determine the significance of these tests a control was made.

This was how I made the control. I printed out the record of the 1,250 paragraphs, which were used to run the total vocabulary, then using a table of random numbers I gave each paragraph a number as I read the random numbers tables, reading five numbers in a column and then going down the column. The number 0 was assigned to group #10. With the 1,250 paragraphs renumbered I did a word count on each of those ten groups. Since random numbers wouldn't have nearly as equal numbers of paragraphs for each group as the sample, I made a adjustment after typing in the ten groups. I took the group that had the most words and added the excess to the group with the least

words. Likewise I did the same for the second most and added it to the second least. Since the number of words in the sample ranged from 3,679 to 4,294; I adjusted the control until they ranged between those ranges. The purpose of this adjustment was to make the control like the sample, because if there were exceedingly large groups it would be difficult to get large deviations. Also smaller groups would not be as representative.

Then I tested the control in the same manner as the sample. Doing word counts on the ten control groups, finding which group number was the highest for each of the 5,650 words.

The following statistics of standard deviations and variance tests were done on the sample and the control then the results were compared. Those results of more than two standard deviations were noted as possibly significant.

1. The number of words that began with each letter of the alphabet. Before the statistics and variance were calculated the number of words were changed into percent of the words identified with the group--highest number of words.

2. The prefix of "re". In this test the percent was calculated on the number of words identified to each group.

3. The suffix of "er". This also used percent of the highest words for each group.

4. All words that occurred 50 or more times in the test. These were changed into percent of total words for each group. There were 103 words tested.

5. Grouping some of the words in the previous test of the

more frequently used words. The statistics and variance were calculated and compared to the control. This is the grouping of words with similar meanings.

Another test was analyzing the number of question marks (?) that occurred in each group. The results were analyzed vs mathematical deviation standards. There was no conversion to percentages because each group had about the same number of paragraphs and I would assume sentences, so each group would be expected to have nearly equal number of question marks.

RESULTS. In comparing the results of this test to the first test in: A discovery of the pattern of our mind, first, I found how many identical words were there in both tests. There were 157 words. That was only of the 249 words picked to represent a group in test #1. There were 18 words that came out the highest in the same group number in test #1 and test #2. That is 11.5%. By chance you would expect 10%, so it does slightly confirm it.

The vocabulary of test #1 was 743 words. The vocabulary of test #2 was 5,650 words. There were 540 words that were common to both tests. Of those 540 words 57 words occurred the highest in the same group number. Ten percent of 540 is 54, so 57 is slightly more than a change level. It is 10.5%. The higher percent of 11.5 compared to 10.5 is an indication that the words I had picked in the first test do in fact represent those groups. The 10.5% of the total vocabulary of test #1 does indicate the writing itself has a similar character for each

group number.

The results were in the right direction to confirm the idea that the writing was similar and in a cycle of ten. Although not spectacular the weak results may be due more to the small sample size of test #1, and also we are looking for secondary effects measured by numbers of words and not meanings which can be seen more readily by examining the paragraphs. The 1,250 paragraphs can be examined by obtaining the 45 articles in the Oakland Tribune and numbering them as I described earlier when I identified the group number that started each article.

These were the results of the following tests compared to the control.

1. The percent of words that began each letter of the alphabet were calculated for each group and statistics of standard deviations and variance were calculated. It was likewise done for the control and compared. The sum total of the variance for the 25 letters (there was no X words) was 17.19 for the sample and 14.91 for the control. That means certain group numbers favored certain letters more than the control which represents a chance happening. Comparing each letter for the sample vs the control, there were 13 letters with a greater variance for the sample and 11 with greater variance for the control and one tie. In all tests I used two places beyond the decimal point without any rounding off. This also shows a slight effect of a greater variance for the sample. A greater variance means there was some factor causing it. This

test is somewhat important because it used all the words in the test so there wasn't any selection factor on my part.

2. The prefix of "re" was used because it is the most commonly used prefix. The variance for the sample was 1.06 while the control was .39. Group #2 was more than two standard deviations above average, which we can regard as scientifically significant. 5.36% of the words that were the highest percent in group #2 started with the letters: "re". By comparison the next highest percent was 4.26 for group #1. The average was 3.19%. For the control the highest percent was 4.01. This is fairly convincing evidence that group #2 had a special quality.

3. The suffix of "er" had a variance of .99 for the sample and .61 for the control. Group #4 had the highest percent of 5.09 while group #10 had 1.64. The average was 3.71%. Both of these groups should be watched for in future tests, one for a positive correlation and the other for a negative correlation.

4. The statistics of standard deviation and variance were done on the 103 most frequently used words for the sample and the control. Then the variances for all the words were added together. The sum total of the variances for the 103 words for the sample was 1.2 and for the control was 1.5. Both of these results seem pitifully small, but remember we are using small numbers of the percent of total words. Even so, the results were opposite of which was necessary to prove the idea that these words would occur more often in certain groups than a random sample.

5. As I had the results of the 103 most frequently used words before me, I noticed which words were more than two standard deviations. The words: "his" and "her" both occurred more than two standard deviations more than average. They both occurred in group #5. This seemed unusual because I thought a group may have a more masculine or feminine character. The results seemed to disprove that idea, at least for those two words. As I looked further trying to explain the mystery, I noticed other pronoun words of a masculine and feminine character in group #5 that seemed to be more than average. I got the idea that group #5 wasn't of masculine or feminine but was of pronouns. So I totalled the pronoun like words and did the statistics on the totals. These were the words I used: he, her, him, his, she, their, them, they, us, we, who, & you. These twelve words were among the 103 most used words. The variance for the sample was .45 and the control was .05. These twelve words were 6.45% of the total number of words for group #5. Group #5 had 3,858 words and there were 249 words of the he-you 12 word group. The average was 4.66%. Two standard deviations above the average is 6.00%. This shows that pronouns in group #5 was substantially above two standard deviations. By comparison the highest percent for the control was 5.03%. This was the most exciting discovery in this study, that group #5 had the quality of pronouns and the results were scientifically significant. How is that for snatching victory from the hands of defeat!

With that success of grouping like meaning words together I made the following ten groups of words: on, over (1); my, our (3); no, not (3); be, been, can (4); I, I'm, me (6); it, it's, that, things (6); will, would (6); at, into, of (8); a, an (9); myself, one (9). The number in parenthesis represents the group number that those words were the highest percentage. The majority were beyond two standard deviations. Also I selected the following words from the 103 word list that I believed represented their group: after (10); right (4); said (5); still (7); the (8). The variance for these selected groups of words and five single words was 1.112 for the sample and .769 for the control. Since these were selected after the fact, future tests will need to be run to confirm it. It does though give some indication of the quality of those groups numbers.

Another test was of counting the number of question marks (?) in each group number. These were the results: group #1, 23 question marks; group #2, 17; #3, 25; #4, 17; #5, 43; #6, 16; #7, 11; #8, 14; #9, 18; #10, 10. As you can see of the 194 question marks 43 occurred in group #5. The variance was 81.44. This was by far the most significant result. A question mark and pronoun, both being the highest in group #5, implies the quality of communication. Together both test strongly indicates that those group of paragraphs I assigned to group #5 had a special character. That the writing was in a cycle of ten paragraphs.

These results confirms the result in test #1 recorded in

the article: A discovery of the pattern of our mind. Note these were some of the communication, question and answer, like words that were selected for group #5 in test #1: test, answers correct, scored, vocabulary, problem, recall, paper, published, example, described, findings, memories, average, known, suggest, & university. All of those words occurred the most often in group #5 for test #1. Also the words: "forget" & "who" occurred the most often in group #5 for both test #1 and test #2. That confirms its mental and pronoun character for group #5.

DISCUSSION. This study confirms the original discovery that the writing was in a cycle of ten paragraphs. The sequence of the ten characteristic groups were the same in this test as in the first test. There were no exceptions made in any article and each article had about three cycles. The identification of the first paragraph to a particular group number meant that the assignment of the rest of the paragraphs were set based on the sequence of the ten groups.

Since this study combined 45 articles, it was necessary to predetermine what group number related to the paragraphs. Since the sequence was the same, it really required finding one paragraph that definitely related to a particular group number. This is a new field and so the character of each group number requires thorough study of the results as they were obtained. I believe each group is composed of three distinct themes, which may not seem logical, but science requires us to proceed with

whatever is the evidence.

To replicate this it may be best for others to simply do one article and assume it is in a normal sequence. Probably if others want to test more than one article, getting my help in identifying the paragraphs would be best. It does require skill, not that it is difficult, but it is different than normal psychology traits.

There is a need of a theory to explain why people write in a cycle of ten, but I believe first we need to gather more information in describing the groups. It may relate to nerve centers in the brain. There are certain areas relating to specific functions. There has been a long tradition that we use one tenth of our mind's capacity. That isn't a theory, but it seems to indicate that we were subconsciously aware of a ten phase pattern to our mind.

There is a crying need for replication. Even though this test is a replication, I think that this test should be regarded as more authoritative because it is much larger. For other to replicate this study I believe that the identification of each group number needs to be made easier. I think another article or study based on this study giving key words to describe each of the three themes of each group number is necessary. There are many ideas I found helpful which would make it easier to identify a group. For example, the question mark relating to group #5 is one of the most dependable clue.

This replication study did reproduce the results of the

first test by having more than a chance level of words that were the highest frequency in the same group number. Numerous of other tests with positive results were run comparing it to a control. The most spectacular finding was that of grouping twelve pronouns relating to group #5. It showed that the effect was minor but consistent. Doing word counts in these tests actually measures secondary effects, so larger sample sizes are needed to detect them. Looking directly at the 1,250 paragraphs would give a person a better idea of the quality of each of the ten groups. The 45 articles written in 1990 by Barbara Falconer Newhall showed a pattern, paragraph by paragraph, of ten distinct qualities that kept repeating in the same sequence.

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A Discovery of the Pattern of our Mind

by

Frank Jakubowsky

ABSTRACT. Two authors were shown to have a similar pattern of writing in a cycle of ten paragraphs. Each paragraph in the sequence had a distinct character. Word counts were down on each of the ten groups and words selected to characterize each group. This discovery of a ten phase writing pattern was noticed when similar words occurred every tenth paragraph. A mental school boy theme was very pronounced for group number five. It was a combination of five paragraphs, so confirms that quality had occurred every tenth paragraph.
DESCRIPTORS. cycle, word counts, patterns, sequence.

I am a Senior Peer Counselor and attend a weekly meeting with our supervisor. Recently, she gave us an article: Not all memory fades with age by Daniel Goleman. It was published by New York Times and reprinted in the March 27, 1990 San Francisco Chronicle.

A few days later I read a similar article: Even a mother can forget by Barbara Falconer Newhall in the February 10, 1991 Oakland Tribune. As a counselor for elderly people I thought an article about memory of someone not elderly would be of interest to our group, so I cut out the article.

As I was studying both articles my attention was drawn to a statement that elderly people were able to remember better by reading blocks of ten words than having them spoken. I also noticed towards the beginning of the article a paragraph that began: "Semantic and implicit memory." Then towards the middle of the article a paragraph began: "Semantic memory." Also towards the end of the article a paragraph began: "Implicit memory."

Trying to find the meaning to the idea of blocks of ten words, I decided to count the paragraphs in the article and I found that the paragraph that began: "Semantic and implicit memory" was the third; the paragraph that began" "Semantic memory" was the thirteenth; and the paragraph that began: "Implicit memory" was the twenty third. The writing seemed to have a cycle of ten paragraphs!

There are 31 paragraphs in the article: Not all memory

fades with age. To get a handle on the pattern of that cycle of ten, I grouped the article into ten groups: paragraphs 1, 11, 21, & 31; was group one. Paragraphs 2, 12, & 22 was group two and etc. I typed each of the ten groups into my computer and ran a word count on the vocabulary for each group.

Looking over those vocabularies for each group it seemed to me that each group had a special character. Next I decided to check the other article: Even a mother can forget, for a pattern of a cycle of ten. I saw paragraph five mentioned "birthday party" and paragraph 25 mentioned "birthday party" and "birthday". Given that encouragement that there may be also a pattern of ten, I decided to do another word count with my computer.

Studying the second article in relationship to the first I found that I needed to start the second article with group six. That made both articles have the same type of pattern of ten different characteristics based on a sequence of paragraph by paragraph.

METHOD. Combining both articles I decided to find what words were most frequent in what group. There were 2,039 words and a vocabulary of 743 words. After looking over those results of the most frequent for each group I decided to pick words which I thought was significant for the group. I decided to pick 1/3 of the words that I thought would characterize each group. I figured you could get ten percent just by chance and 20 percent

would become scientifically significant. I found that 1/3 seemed to be about the most I could pick that would seem to have associated meanings with other words in the group. After doing all that, I had about two dozen words for each group that I believed described each group.

RESULTS. Here are the results of group number one which represents 1/3 of the words with the highest percent for the two articles.

worries, worsen, distractions, attention, register, remain, remember, safe, important, incident, episodic, confusing, endangered, point, focus, memory, notes, writing, bulletin, ask, said, secretary, society, boys, guy.

You can see that they fall under a few themes like: worries, notes, important, & boys.

This is group number two.

entrance, freeway, exits, missed, over, slip, slipped, vents, winds, burned, effort, activities, date, dates, exercises, functioning, fully, invitations, many, types, store, variety, accumulate, almost, purses, adult, adults, neurons, synapses, among.

Travel and largeness seems to a major theme.

This is group number three.

road, leaving, heading, drive, flight, international, west, way, tickets, purse, refundable, reversible, decline, declines, creeping, found, psychologists, doctor, me, myself, we, you,

someone.

This is group number four.

heroically, models, recognition, robust, up, upwardmobility, vain, weighed, major, light, distinct, offer, ranging, side, downside, simply, scientists, himself, husband, large, remembering, observations.

This is group number five.

test, answers, correct, scored, vocabulary, problem, recall, paper, published, example, brain, described, findings, memories, mindednenss, difference, average, known, suggest, university, patient, pet, illness.

This is the best example to show that there is a pattern of ten, because these ideas can be classed into just two themes, like: test and illness. In addition here are more words that could be considered illness like words: lesion, suffering, affects, amnesiac, & forget.

This is group number six.

tough, task, boss, club, counter, did, does, don't, done, difficulties, end, prevailing, workout, job, survived, never, not, stroke, expect, had, having, held, his, hole, forgot.

Note that the common words of: did, does, don't, & done; all occurred most frequently in this group #6. A similar word of: "do" occurred the highest percent in group three. To have four out of five in one group is way beyond a chance occurrence.

This is group number seven.

relationship, with, two, favorite, love, fit, fonda,

fonda's, jane, groups, well, picture, little, into, about, across, along, beyond, by, comes, departed, department, categories, accumulation, complicated.

This is group number eight.

systems, multiple, sufficient, often, mostly, big, full, stuffed, list, again, after, inevitably, later, differently, deteriorates, missing, patients, waist, sick, bunny, nintendo, child, children, play, scorched, methodist.

This is group number nine.

hot, warm, smoking, oven, gas, broiler, thermometer, cough, coughing, bug, strategies, substantial, substantially, taking, tennis, scores, men, name, pilot, keys, administered, intervening, box, deterioration, starts.

This is group number ten.

unexpected, result, changes, alone, faculties, lapses, showed, scientific, study, pronounced, readers, reading, recently, clearly, correctly, alternating, entire, largely, literature, party, people, friend, peter, rely, birthday.

DISCUSSION. I have selected the best words from the ten groups. I have estimated that the ten groups can be classed into 37 themes. That is about four themes per group.

In a sense using word counts on the vocabulary loses some significance compared to seeing the meaning for each paragraph. As I studied each paragraph, I can see that they have a special character, and I can even explain why I consider each paragraph

belongs in the group that it falls in, but that would require a detailed explanation for each of the 59 paragraphs.

I believe each group has about three themes. Each theme in a group is distinct. It would be nice if each group would have one main idea and each idea for a group would be different from the others, but for some reason that doesn't seem to be what I am seeing as I examine the paragraphs.

Showing that each part has a special quality is important, but we should also consider the general idea if the writing pattern really is different than a random mix of those paragraphs. Let us consider the most frequently used word which is "the". It occurred 110 times in the test. After converting the number in each group into percentages and doing statistics I found that group nine was more than two standard deviations more than the average and group three was less than two standard deviations less than the average. The variance was 3.24 This shows that the distribution of the word "the" was uneven.

Of course, since this discovery is new and different, much more research needs to done. There are many questions that are raised such as: is this pattern common to everyone? are there other patterns like this? what is there in the mind that causes it? can this idea be used to help people, like helping forgetfulness?

In summary, the writing in both articles showed a pattern with ten parts. In symbolic form it appears like our mind has ten rooms in a circle and each room has two doors. We go in one

door and out the other so our mind works in a sequence with ten parts.

The old saying that we use one tenth of our mind's capacity may have some factual basis. It appears we use one tenth of our mind at a time, but we continually rotate that tenth, so after ten shifts in consciousness we experience the full range of our abilities.

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ONE MIND

by

Frank Jakubowsky

ABSTRACT. This is a third replication test that shows that people write in a cycle of ten paragraphs. 50 articles from February 2, 1992 Oakland Tribune were broken down into the cycle of a sequence of ten paragraphs. Word counts on the ten groups of paragraphs were done and the results were compared to test 1, 2, and 3. Positive results were obtained for the tests of: question marks, group of pronouns, and complete vocabulary from tests 1, 2, and 3. 46 authors wrote as of one mind.
DESCRIPTORS. cycle, word counts, one mind, ten paragraphs.

After reading an article by Daniel Goleman, Not all memory fades with age, I noticed that the third paragraph began: "Semantic and implicit memory", the thirteenth paragraph began: "Semantic memory", the 23rd paragraph began: "Implicit memory". To check the idea that the writing was done in a pattern of ten paragraphs I did a word count on paragraphs 1, 11, 21, & 31, which I call group #1. I also did word counts on the other nine groups of paragraphs.

I likewise did another article: Even a mother can forget by Barbara Falconer Newhall and combined the results making it test #1. In the resultant article, A discovery of the pattern of our mind, I picked words that came out the most frequently in each group to describe the character of each group number.

Test #2: Evidence of a ten phase writing pattern, takes the columns Barbara Falconer Newhall wrote in 1990 and published in the Oakland Tribune. Word counts were done and the results compared favorably to test #1.

Test #3, Jack Anderson's writing pattern, takes twenty columns by Jack Anderson and word counts were likewise done. The results compared favorably to test number one and test number two.

This test number four takes all the articles of ten or more paragraphs with a byline and published in the Sunday edition of February 2, 1992 Oakland Tribune. There were 50 articles by 46 authors. There were 1,067 paragraphs, 37,321 words and a vocabulary of 7,039 words. All articles were grouped into the

ten phase writing pattern and word counts done on each of the ten groups.

METHOD. First, each of the fifty articles had to be examined and determined where the first paragraph started in the ten phase pattern. After that was determined each of the following paragraphs were numbered in the continuing sequence. For example, in the first article: Bush, Yeltsin enter "Dawn of new era", the first paragraph I determined should belong to group #6. The second paragraph then is assigned to group #7, the third to group #8 and etc. Also paragraph #11 is assigned to group #6 and etc. It takes skill in determining the alignment to the sequence. I have studied carefully the results of each test and am learning how to recognize the pattern.

These are the articles, authors, and group number that relates to the first paragraph. Bush, Yeltsin enter "dawn of new era' by Ann Devroy, group #6; Upscale suburbs hold balance in political campaign by James Risen, 7; Summer's water users replaced by new group by Kevin Fagan, 7; Cousteau's new mission: petition for cleaner future by Marie Felde, 10; Groundhog day's origins steeped in ancient folklore by Benny Evangelista, 7; Jackson campaign continues without a destination by Elisabeth Dunham, 4; Richmond plan for school tax faces battle by Marina Gottschalk, 1; A grand new day by Kevin Fagan, 3; Sister Sadie figures time is right to take show on the road by Kevin Fagan, 6; Housewarming plans getting under

way by Jacqueline Frost, 1; King TV tape missed things, lawyer for police to argue by Linda Deutsch, 3; Uproar outside talks on truth of holocaust by Michael White, 8; 2 found dead after devil's slide plunge by Noel Wilson, 3; U.S. sending Haitians home by Catherine Wilson, 10; Troops massing by Denis D. Gray, 2; Good 'rockin' almost any night by Steven LaVoie, 9; Risky business by Cliff Pletschet, 1; Fatter paychecks by Mitchell Schnurman, 3; Warren commission staff urges report's release by Pete Yost, 5; Hong Kong by Ann Keefe, 8; Golf in Hong Kong? But of course by Yvonne Michie Horn, 2; Atheism's roots run deep among East Germans by Mark Fritz, 5; The court ruled right by George Will, 6; It's not the monkey business by Ellen Goodman, 6; The incumbents have it all by Jack Anderson, 6; Made in America by Stefan Fatsis, 1; Looking for an American television? Good luck by Bart Ziegler, 5; Hawk's time by Monte Poole, 6; O'Meara ahead at Pebble by Mal Florence, 10; Warriors' Lister out for year by Jeff Chapman, 8; 49ers surprise: protect Carter, Walter by Jim Jenkins, 2; A's Weiss out to play smart, cut down on injuries by Kit Stier, 7; Courier faces tough road to final at S.F. and no. 1 ranking by Jim Bainbridge, 3; St. Mary's lets one slip away against Loyola by Jim Bainbridge, 6; Dons are latest Waves victims by Henry Schulman, 9; Cal rips Sun Devils with 2 new starters by Miki Turner, 1; Bush proposal a boon to real estate industry by E. Scott Reckard, 10; Happy homeowners by Vincent Troia, 7; Builders are optimistic about 1992 by Jim Johnson, 5; It's

important to keep chimney clean by James and Morris Carey, 4; First step in a home rehab is getting needed money by Karol V. Menzie, 6; Tax subsidies key to more housing by Jim Johnson, 7; Ballets great Dane by David Gere, 8; True colors by Chiori Santiago, 2; Lost and found by Michiko Kakutani, 2; He's just Josh-ing you by Harriet Swift, 7; Just don't beat me, officer by Al Martinez, 5; Sheetrocking Yosemite by Barbara Falconer Newhall, 2; Do you have enough fun by Dr. Joyce Brothers, 5; Then I heard my father's voice by Gail Buchalter, 1.

With all the paragraphs numbered into the ten groups, I typed all the group number one paragraphs into a computer and ran a word count on the vocabulary of all the words. Then I did the same for the other nine groups. Then I compared the results and found which group number had the most words for the complete vocabulary. That is of 7,039 words. In case of a tie I assigned it to the group with the least total words.

These were some of the tests that were done, which were previously done on earlier studies. 1. Counting the number of question marks in each group number. It was a repeat from test #2. 2. Repeat tests started in test #2 of five single words and eleven groups of words. First the percent of the word or group of words of the total words for each group was calculated and then the average and two standard deviations ranges were also calculated. 3. Test for the prefix "re" and the suffix "er". The number of words were converted into percent of the number of words that came out the highest for each group. 4. Compare the

vocabulary of the highest words for each group of this test compared to tests 1, 2, and 3. It was also necessary to find how many words were common in those tests that were compared.

RESULTS. 1. These were the results of counting the question marks. Group #1: 6; Group #2: 7; Group #3: 2; Group #4: 4; Group #5: 15; Group #6: 2; Group #7: 4; Group #8: 6; Group #9: 3; Group #10: 1. There were a total of 50 question marks. Group #5 had the highest with fifteen and it was more than two standard deviations more than the average. This result repeated test #2 where group #5 came out the highest and above two standard deviations. Test #3 only had one question mark, so the test couldn't be meaningfully run. That one question mark happened to be in group #5.

2. In test #2 I chose five single words as possibly being significant. They were: "after" for group #10, "right" for group #4, "said" for group #5, "still" for group #7, "the" for group #8.

The word "After" occurred the highest in group #10, also above two standard deviations, as it did in test #2. I consider to have to have one word out of five to replicate beyond two standard deviations to be good results.

The eleven groups of words that were selected in test #2 had two groups that came out the highest for the identical group number. The words: "my" & "our" came out the highest for group #3 in test 2 and test 4.

The group of words: he, her, him, his, she, their, them, they, us, we, who, you; came out the highest for group #5. It was above two standard deviations above average. This replicated test #2 where it was above two standard deviations for group #5. In test three it was the highest again for group #5, but not quite at the two standard deviations level. This makes two replication test in a row that group #5 had these pronouns the most often. 46 authors in this test wrote in the same pattern of a cycle of ten paragraphs, with these pronouns used most often during the fifth phase, group #5. Those pronouns comprised 4.49% of the words in group #5, while the average was 3.80%. I think we also should tie this test to the test of question marks. Both came out the highest for group #5 and they both imply the idea of communication.

Another of those eleven groups of words selected in test two that come out fairly good was the group of words: be, been, & can, for group #4. It can out the 2nd highest for group #4. In test 2 it came out the highest and above two standard deviations. In test 3 it was tied for the highest. These are based on percent of total words for their group number and I use two places past the decimal point.

3. I include the test of prefix "re" and the suffix "er" because it has a fair sample size and is something that can't be consciously considered in selecting the group number for the first paragraph. The prefix "re" came out the highest for group #2. This replicates test 2 where it was above two standard

deviations above average for group 2.

The suffix "er" came out the highest for group #5, which was quite different from test 2 and test 3. Group #2 was above average and in test 2 & 3 it came out 2nd highest, so "er" may favor group #2. Another idea to check for in future tests is the lowest for group #3. It was the 2nd lowest in test 2, the lowest in test 3 and below average in test 4.

4. Testing the complete vocabulary may be the best way to see if the writing does in fact relate to the qualities of the ten groups. It is of counting how many words came out the highest in the same group number. This vocabulary of test 4 was compared to the vocabulary of tests 1, 2, and 3. Then the results of those three comparisons were totaled together. 516 words came out the highest in the same group number for those three comparisons: test 4 vs test 1, test 4 vs test 2, test 4 vs test 3.

It was necessary to find how many words were common in each of those comparison. By chance you would expect ten percent, so the number of words in common had to be determined to know how many possibilities there were. For the total of the three comparisons there were 5,021 words. 516 divided by 5,021 is 10.27%. This is more than ten percent so it indicates that the same words tended to be in the same group number. Getting 516 compared to an expected value of 502 may not seem much, but if we also consider the other tests of test 3 vs test 2 and test 2 vs test 1 we find that each of the complete vocabulary tests got

results above ten percent. It was 10.59% for test 3 and 10.55% for test 2. That makes three straight tests above chance level. When we total the three tests of complete vocabulary we get 772 correct matches out of a possibility of 7,440. That is 10.37%.

After four tests this is my conception of the qualities of the ten groups. Group #1 is hard, realistic, business like. Each group has a few themes and some themes may be quite different from the others of that group. Also there may an overlapping of themes. For example, this group #1 has a communication theme like group #5. The word "said" which was one of the five single words, came out the highest in this test 4 for group #1. It also was the highest in group #1 for test 1. But in test two I picked it to represent group #5, so it wasn't regarded as a hit.

Group #2 has a travel theme. This shows up when foreign countries, places, or cities are mentioned. The travel theme is also a minor theme for group #3. Sometimes two adjacent groups seem to take on the other's theme. There is another effect that is noticeable as you examine the paragraphs and that is sometimes at the end of the paragraph the theme to the next group becomes pronounced. It is as if the mind is anticipating the next group.

Group #3 has a mothering theme. It also deals with the concept of a large mass of people. Group #4 has a heroic, authority theme. Many times people as authority figures are mentioned. Their last names are generally mentioned. It also

frequently mentions their occupations.

Group #5 has a casual, teenager like, communication theme. We noted the pronoun test to repeat the highest for all three tests. I also believe first names are used more often during this phase. The question mark is one of the best signs to identify this group.

Group #6 has a tough, even warlike theme. Well, sometimes you need to talk about the bad guys. Group #7 may then be called the good gals. It also shares a theme about money with group #2. It also shares a scientific theme with group #10.

Group #8 has a vague, spiritual theme. Group #9 has an action theme. Many times there is a close blending of group #8 and group #9, although those individual themes are quite different.

Group #10 has a surprising, startling theme. It has a college like education theme. Group #5 is like grades schools and group #10 is like college students. It has a quality of separation.

DISCUSSION. This should be regarded as a difficult test because 46 authors would use the same word in a great variety of meanings. Also since it covers different areas of life such as sports, world affairs, business and etc., many words are used with a special meaning in their field.

To explain why 46 authors would write in the same pattern of ten paragraphs I am force to postulate an idea like an

universal mind. Of course, more tests could be run to verify these results, but remember this is already a third replication test. There were no new tests run, so these tests that did get positive results had already obtained similar findings in previous tests.

Still, we should be aware that these tests of word counts loses much of the meanings of the ten groups so we are really measuring secondary effects. Looking at the paragraphs and the numbers I assigned them would give a person a greater sense that there are ten distinct phases in the writing pattern of the authors.

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JACK ANDERSON'S WRITING PATTERN

by

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ABSTRACT. 20 columns written in 1991 by Columnist Jack Anderson were analyzed for a ten phase writing pattern by doing word counts on each of the ten groups. The results showed that he wrote in a cycle of ten paragraphs. This was a second replication test. Word counts of the vocabulary of each of the ten groups were compared to the list of the original test and the first replication test with results above chance expectations. This second replication test indicates it is an universal mind pattern.
DESCRIPTORS: word counts, ten phase, cycle, mind pattern.

This study gives evidence that this discovery of a ten phase writing pattern is of an universal character. The writing of a well known Columnist, Jack Anderson, was analyzed by doing word counts on the ten groups. I choose him because he writes frequently, generally three times a week, although I am only using those that I found in my paper-- The Oakland Tribune.

A few reasons in choosing Jack Anderson was that he writes frequently. He is well known and respected so there shouldn't be any negative ideas about writing in a ten phase pattern. His columns are nationally syndicated so the material which this study is based upon can be easily obtained and replicated by others.

The content of his writing is quite different from Barbara Falconer Newhall so it is another test for the universality of this pattern. He writes about national political matters, while Barbara wrote about personal housewifely matters. A male and a female perspective didn't seem to matter, both showed the same pattern with the same sequence of the ten qualities for each of the ten groups.

This study can be regarded both a second replication and a first replication because I compare the results to those of test #1 and test #2. It can also be regarded as an original because the results produces new words for each of the ten groups, which can be tested against in future tests. This is a new field and so it is expected to be changed as some ideas are proved to be duplicated while others ideas are dropped because they happened

to be an anomaly.

This study analyzes the writing pattern, but really it is a study of how a person's mind works in a precise pattern. The significance of this study applies to the whole field of psychology and more. It is a discovery about the nature of man. Since this is an important discovery many more tests will need to be run to confirm the results and to get a clearer idea what this discovery is all about.

It is my impression that Jack Anderson's writing revealed the pattern more clearly than Barbara's. It was easier to find the group number that began the first paragraph. I believe it is because it takes time to organize one's thinking into this universal mind pattern. I regard it an honor to write in this ten phase pattern. A person has gotten their mind together.

METHOD. To prove that each of the ten groups had a distinct quality, word counts were done on each of the ten groups. Since this study is of 20 columns it was first necessary to combine the 20 columns so that the sequence of the groups aligns. This study is based on the principle that the writing by paragraphs follows the same sequence as in the original test. This means that it was necessary to find what group number started the first paragraph of each of the twenty articles. Since the sequence is the same and this test assumes the writing is consistent in that pattern throughout the article, then all the paragraphs are identified by a group number after the first

paragraph is identified.

These are the month/day and group # of the first paragraph of each column published in the Oakland Tribune from August 28, 1991 to November 10, 1991. I believe those dates should correspond to what was published in other papers, but it seems that the Oakland Tribune didn't publish all the columns Jack Anderson wrote. There was no selection factor on my part. 8/28: #5; 9/1: #8; 9/4: #10; 9/8: #6; 9/9: #3; 9/11: #2; 9/15: #2; 9/18: #4; 9/22: #2; 9/23: #10; 9/25: #6; 9/29: #2; 9/30: #9; 10/2: #4; 10/6: #1; 10/7: #10; 11/3: #3; 11/4: #8; 11/6: #4; 11/10: #5.

The basis of assigning the group number to the first paragraph was a thorough study of the paragraphs in the first two tests and the words that occurred most frequently in those groups. I base it on a few paragraphs in sequence that seem to describe those groups and then I check the following sequence to see that it follows in the pattern. Generally it is the matter of finding one paragraph that fits a group and then everything falls in place.

After all the paragraphs were numbered with a group number then I typed all the paragraphs assigned to group #1 and ran a Grammatik two program to get a word count on the vocabulary. Likewise, I did the same on the other nine groups.

Then each word was compared to see in which of the ten groups it occurred most often. In case of a tie I assigned it to the group with the least total words.

Then the results of this test #3 were compared to test #1. First to the selected words and then to the complete vocabulary. Each time it was necessary to find how many words were in both test #1 and test #3.

Then test #3 was compared to test #2 for the complete vocabulary. Here again it was necessary to find the number of words in both test #2 & 3.

Then a number of other tests were run that was done in test #2 to see if they replicated the results; the test of the prefix "re"; the suffix "er"; selected single words and groups of words.

RESULTS. Comparing this test #3 to the selected words in test #1, we find that out of the 249 words there were 120 words that were common to both tests. Out of those 120 words 21 words came out with the highest frequency of the same group number. That 17.5%. Ten percent is chance frequency. This was better than test #2 which was 11.5%.

Next this test #3 was compared to the complete vocabulary of test #1. There were 408 words common to both tests. 44 words came out the highest in the same group. That was 10.78 %. Test #2 had 10.5%, so that makes two tests in a row with positive results for the complete vocabulary.

The next test was to compare the vocabulary of test #2 and test #3. There were 1,471 words common to both tests. 155 words came out the highest for the same group number for tests

#2 & 3. That was 10.5%. That means the same group numbers tended to have the same words. Two different authors tended to write in the same pattern of a cycle of ten paragraphs.

In test #2 a number of other tests were done so this is the first replication for them. The prefix "re" had one group greater than two standard deviations above average, but it wasn't the same group as in test #2. In test #3 group #4 came out the highest and in test #2 group #2 came out the highest. But in both tests group #8 came out the lowest, so it is something that future tests should be run to see if it holds up.

The suffix "er" had the highest in group #9 and the lowest in group #3, so both did not repeat the results in test #2. Still, I think this test may be valid. The variance was .61 which I regard as indicating a large spread between the groups. In both tests group #2 came out the second highest, so it is something to watch for in future tests.

In test #2 five single words were mentioned as possibly being significant. The words were: after, right, said, still, & the. The word: "said" came out the highest in both tests in group #5. The frequency of the word "the" in group #8 was second highest. It was 7.70% of the words in group #8, while in group #3 it was 7.93%. The average was 6.69. In test #2 "the" was the highest percent in group #8 and above two standard deviations.

In test #2 I selected eleven groups of words that I believed related to certain groups numbers. The group of words

of: he, her, him, his, she, their, them, they, us, we, who, & you; came out the highest percent for group #5 for both test #2 & 3. Group #5 was 5.01% while 5.06% would have been two standard deviations above average. This confirms the fact that people use pronouns more often in the group #5 phase.

I think this test shows that different people may use the same word with a different emphasis. Despite the excellent showing in this test #3, Jack Anderson had a very poor showing for female pronouns for group #5. It seems he used the words: "her" & "she" in groups that has a greater feminine quality. He used it with a greater meaning of feminine quality rather than a general, convenient, casual pronoun quality.

Another group of words of: be, been, & can; was tied for first place for group #4. The group of words of: at, into & of; was the second highest for group #8, where it was the highest in test #2.

These selected words and group of words replicated test #2 fairly good. Five out of 16 were the highest or second highest. What is important is that those words that were used more often had a better showing. Those that had a poor result were generally of a small sample size.

In comparing test #2 & 3, I found 155 words that were the highest in the same group for both tests. Of those 155 words I am now selecting 30 words that I believe will help in understanding the quality of each group and will be a basis for further tests. Each study should advance in our understanding

in the principles of these writing patterns. These words were not mentioned in previous tests. These are the words and group numbers: 1. business, couldn't, read, savings, thousands; 2. amount, buying, country, jeep, where; 3. baby, communities, herself, laundry; 4. decisions; 5. mind, words; 6. military, private, shot, taxes; 7. choose, turned; 8. arranged, managed; 9. risk; 10. class, knows, science, were.

DISCUSSION. There was no control made for this test because I believe it was more meaningful to test it against the results of the previous two tests. The test of the question mark was not run because Jack Anderson very rarely uses the question mark. In fact in the 20 columns it occurred just once. It happened to be in group #5 which would confirm the results in test #2 but only one question mark just isn't enough data points to even consider it as meaningful.

The tests comparing this test #3 to test #1, both the selected words and the complete vocabulary, were positive. Since test #2 also was positive, the effects add up. Then also the full vocabulary of test #3 compared favorably to the full vocabulary of test #2. This makes five straight tests of the same kind of comparing large numbers of words showing that the ten groups tend to have the same words most frequently in the same group numbers. It is important that both test #2 and test #3 had a higher percent to the selected words than the complete vocabulary of test #1. This means my selection of those words

were indicative of the character of those ten groups.

The comparison to the selected words in test #2 were much better than could be explained by chance. Out of the 16 tests, three tests had the same group number the highest percent in both tests. That is about twice the chance expectancy. The twelve pronouns for group #5 continued to get results near two standard deviations above average. Pronouns seem appropriate for group #5 because it has a character of communicating with others on a casual basis. It is my impression that in group #5 phase that more first names are used. Group #4 seems to have more last names indicating the respect for authority figures.

The test of the word: "the" for group #8 came in second highest. This is an important result because it used a large sample size. The word "the" occurred 837 times in test #3. This would be difficult to notice by a visual examination of paragraphs, so it couldn't be a factor in my selection process of the finding the group number that started the first paragraph. It could though be used as a way to determine the alignment of the paragraphs to this sequence pattern of the ten phase writing pattern. Word counts could be done on the word "the" in cycles of ten paragraphs.

The couple negative results for the prefix "re" and the suffix "er" isn't serious. It is more than offset by positive results. I still do believe it is a worthwhile test to run and may show some pattern after more people's writing are examined. "Re" the lowest in group #8 and "er" the highest in group #2 are

something that still should be checked out.

The explanation why different people are writing in the same pattern of a cycle of ten paragraphs is a challenge. I am thinking that there is something like an universal mind. In Genetics the principle of sequence is fundamental and so in our thinking process the idea of sequence may be also fundamental.

If we should divide all words into ten classes, we would find that each class would have a wide range of meanings. Similarly in these ten groups we find that there are a few themes in each group. There is also an overlapping of themes. For example, group #1 & 5 has a communication theme, group 2 & 3 has a travel theme, group 6 & 9 has a war like theme, group 7 & 10 has a scientific theme. This overlapping makes it more difficult to get scientific significant results by using word counts.

More tests will need to be done because unusual claims need unusually good evidence. More writers should be examined to show that this pattern of the ten qualities in sequence is an universal feature. For newspaper size articles the pattern appears to be by paragraphs. These three tests assumes the sequence has been perfect. The positive results indicates my alignment of the paragraphs with the sequence of the groups to be more often correct than incorrect.

Twenty columns (12,562 words, 246 paragraphs) of Columnist Jack Anderson were shown to be written in a ten phase pattern. The sequence by paragraphs were identical to the two previous

tests. The quality of each group were compared to the previous tests by doing word counts on each group and the results compared favorably to test #1 & 2. This was a scientific test of replication because it used the fact of certain preidentified words in particular paragraphs of a predetermined sequence.

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REPLICATION TEST OF JACK ANDERSON'S BEHAVIOR PATTERN

by

Frank Jakubowsky

ABSTRACT. This study is the fourth replication test of the ten phase behavior pattern. Thirty columns by Jack Anderson written between Nov. 11, 1991 and March 22, 1992 were analyzed by doing word counts on the ten groups of paragraphs. This is a study of his mental behavior pattern that has ten parts. The sequence of the ten parts was identified in previous tests and was one paragraph per part. The results compared favorably to a selected group of words and to a comparison of the total vocabulary of the previous tests.
DESCRIPTORS: ten phase, word counts, sequence, pattern.

This study is of the mental, behavior pattern of the columnist Jack Anderson. There is a shift in consciousness as he starts a new paragraph. Each shift in consciousness has a particular quality. After ten shifts in consciousness, ten paragraphs, the cycle repeats.

For example, in the Nov. 11, 1991 column the first paragraph was about President George Bush piloting a boat. Then in paragraph eleven he gets back to the idea of President Bush piloting a boat. Then in paragraph two he used the word: "retirement" and in paragraph twelve he again used the word: "retirement". In this study of thirty columns he used the word: "retirement" four times, twice in this phase which I have called group #2.

Compare these words in paragraph three: bemoan, morose, damage, storm, pummeled, loss, recession, buffeted: with these in paragraph thirteen: feels, emotional, quivering, tears, mess, bad, trial, surviving, rape. Both paragraphs has a similar, tragic, feeling quality.

Taking these samples from the first article may seem like a rare coincident, but this idea of a ten phase pattern has been tested and confirmed already. This study is test number five. It is of thirty columns, 370 paragraphs, 19,812 words. Test #1 was of two articles. In that test I found paragraph three began with the words: "Semantic and implicit memory". Paragraph thirteen began: "Semantic memory". Paragraph 23 began: "Implicit memory". That discovery of a cycle of ten started me

on this research project.

Test #2 takes all the columns by Barbara Falconer Newhall written in 1990 and published in the Oakland Tribune. It was 1,250 paragraphs, 38,768 words.

Test #3 takes twenty columns by Jack Anderson. Test #4 takes all the articles with a byline of ten or more paragraphs in the February 2, 1992 Oakland Tribune. It was 1,067 paragraphs, 37,321 words.

Each test analyzes the ten phase pattern by doing word counts on each of the ten groups of paragraphs. Positive results were obtained on the four tests.

METHOD. The first task was to determine where the first paragraph started in the ten phase pattern. A cycle can be regarded like a circle and any point on a circle can be a starting point. I take the columns as published in the Oakland Tribune during 1991 and 1992. These are the month/day and group # for the first paragraph. 11/11: #1; 11/18: #4; 11/24: #7; 11/25: #1; 12/2: #7, 12/8: #7; 12/9: #3; 12/23: #1; 12/29: #4; 12/30: #9; 1/5: #3; 1/6: #8; 1/12: #8; 1/13: #5; 1/19: #4; 1/26: #10; 1/27: #7; 2/3: #7; 2/9: #1; 2/10: #10; 2/16: #2; 2/23: #8; 2/24: #1; 3/1: #9; 3/2: #1; 3/8: #1; 3/9: #7; 3/15: #4; 3/18: #1; 3/22: #4.

Once the first paragraph was identified with a group number, then the following paragraphs continued in sequence, ascending numbers. For example, if the first paragraph was

identified with group #4, then the second paragraph relates to group #5 and etc. Also the eleventh paragraph relates to group #4. There were no exceptions in sequence of the paragraphs to a group number.

Each paragraph identified as group #1 was typed into a computer and a word count done on the total vocabulary. Likewise, was it done for the other nine groups. Then the complete vocabulary was examined to see in which group number each word occurred the most often. In case of a tie it was assigned to the group with the least total words.

In previous tests one of the most significant findings was that during phase five, group #5, writers used the question mark (?) more frequently. Counting the number of question marks in each group number and running statistics on that distribution for this test would be an important test to see if the pattern continues to show scientifically significant results.

In test #2, five words and eleven groups of words were selected as possibly being related of particular groups. The number of those words were counted for each of the ten groups and then the percent of the total of the words for each group was calculated. The percentages of each group were then compared and statistics run to determine if they were two standard deviations above average.

Another test was run comparing the total vocabulary against the total vocabulary of tests 1, 2, 3, & 4. It was of finding the number of identical words that came out the highest in the

same group number in test number five and test number one. This was likewise done for each group number and for test number five compared to tests 2, 3, & 4. The results of these test were added together. Then also it was necessary to determine how many words were common between test number five and tests 1, 2, 3 & 4. Since there are ten group any percent greater than ten percent would be a positive result indicating that there were similar words in each group number.

RESULTS. Jack Anderson used the question mark most often during phase number five, or what I labeled group number five. There were seven question marks in these thirty columns. Five of them occurred when he was writing the group number five paragraphs. This is considered a scientific significant result as it is more than two standard deviations above average. Scientific significant results for the question mark in group #5 were also obtained in tests 2 and 4. There weren't enough question marks in tests 1 and 3 to do a meaningful test. Group #5 has a quality of communication and so a question mark is appropriate for this group.

In test 2 I selected five words that I thought would represent certain group numbers. These were the words and the corresponding group number: after, 10; right, 4; said, 5; still, 7; the, 8. The word "after" occurred more frequently in group #10. In calculating this test, first the number were converted into percentages. The word "after" occurred six times

in group #10 paragraphs. There were 2,075 total words in group #10. This means the word "after" was .28 percent of the words in group #10. In tests 2 and 4 the word "after" came out with scientific significant results for group #10.

The word "still" had scientific significant results for group #7, as it also was for test 2. In the other tests it didn't perform as well, but the word occurs quite infrequently so it is not an important test.

The word "said" occurred the second highest percentage in group #5, which tends to confirm the communication quality of group #5. Overall these five words occurred more often in their groups than expected by chance. By chance you would expect one scientifically significant word out twenty, so to get one out of five is much more than could be expected by chance.

In test 2 I selected eleven groups of words to represent the group numbers. These twelve pronoun like words were selected for group #5: he, her, him, his, she, their, them, they, us, we, who, you. In test 5 they were 6.48% of the words in group #5. The average for the ten groups was 4.05%. That was a scientific significant result, as it also was in tests 2 and 4. In test 3 it was the highest, but not quite at the two standard deviations above average. There were a total of 158 of these dozen pronoun words in group #5, so that was a major test. That means that as Jack Anderson wrote in the fifth phase he used those pronouns 60% more often than in his average writing. This is factual evidence that there was a major change in the

mental behavior pattern for Jack Anderson.

Other scientific significant replicated results from the eleven selected groups of words were: "on & over" for group #1; "be, been, & can" for group #4. Also the words: "at, into, & of" was the highest percent for group #8. That make four out eleven were the highest for their chosen group.

One final test was to compare the words that came out most frequently in each of the groups vs tests 1, 2, 3, & 4. This tests directly if the character of each group number were consistent from test to test. In the total of all group numbers for test 5 compared to tests 1, 2, 3, & 4 there were 685 words that came out the highest in the same group #. That was out of a possibility of 6,248 words that were common to those tests that were compared. That is 10.96%. By chance you would expect ten percent. 685 words with a expected value of 625, or 60 words more than expected is fairly good results. This positive results for the complete vocabulary for test five was consistent with the positive results when test 4 was compared to the previous tests, and when test 3 was compared to previous tests, and when test 2 was compared to test one.

DISCUSSION. This study was directed in getting scientific validation for this ten phase pattern, but Psychologists would be interested in learning more about what are the nature of these ten groups. Here is a short description of them. Group #1 is conservative, business orientated. Group #2 is travel and

expansion. It quite frequently mentions foreign lands and distant cities. Group #3 is a feeling, mothering quality and sometimes has a tragic quality. The words I selected from the Nov. 11 column from the third and thirteenth paragraph is a good example.

Group #4 is about famous people, so frequently their full names are given. It also mentions a person's occupation. Group #5 I already mentioned is about a casual communication. The use of question marks and pronouns are pronounced features of this group.

Group #6 is somewhat like group #3 in that it may be tragic, but it is more action oriented than of a feeling. It may deal with crime or war.

Group #7 is of relationships. Group #8 is vague, complex situations. Religions are sometimes mentioned. Group #9 is action orientated, somewhat like group #6. Group #10 is scientific, like a college level education. It sometimes has an element of surprise.

Probably the best way to learn more of these ten groups is to study the columns paragraph by paragraph as I have assigned them to the ten groups. If there is sufficient interest, I could combine the five tests and select 100 words from each group to get a better idea of the character of each group.

This study indicates that Jack Anderson exhibited a distinct ten phase pattern in his writing that changed paragraph by paragraph. It was as if he used one tenth of his mind at a

time and that he rotated it in a well defined sequence so that he wrote in a cycle of ten paragraphs. The previous identification and characterization of these ten groups indicates the origin of his behavior pattern is of an universal mind.

REFERENCES. Anderson, J. (1991-92) Nov. 11, March 22; The Oakland Tribune.

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TEST SIX

by

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ABSTRACT. The ten phase writing pattern was confirmed by taking all articles written in the May 3, 1992 Oakland Tribune of ten or more paragraphs. Word counts were done on each of the ten groups of paragraphs. The results of the word counts were compared to 28 tests of words and group of words. 17 tests were above average, eight tests came out the highest for the selected group, and five of those were two standard deviations above average. This was the fifth replication test. The 28 tests were started in previous studies and continued to perform above expected values.

DESCRIPTORS. ten phase, word counts, paragraphs, writing patterns.

This test is similar to test four where I took the articles in the February 2, 1992 Oakland Tribune and related them to the ten phase writing pattern. Each paragraph related to a group number and the sequence of the paragraphs related to the sequence of the group numbers, such as group #1, Group #2, and etc. This test takes all the articles of ten or more paragraphs in the May 3, 1992 Oakland Tribune and relates it to the same sequence of the ten phase writing pattern that were described and tested in the previous five tests.

This Sunday issue had 54 articles by 50 authors. There were 42,810 words. There were 1,140 paragraphs that the test assumes to be in the same sequence of group # 1, 2, 3, and etc. in a cycle of ten paragraphs. For example, the first article from the front page of the Oakland Tribune, Another chance for us to learn by Brenda Payton, had 22 paragraphs. The first paragraph I determined by examining the contents to be of group #7. Then the second paragraph is predicted to have the quality of group #8, the third of group #9 and etc. Paragraph eleven and twenty one repeats with group #7. By totaling all group #7 paragraphs from the 54 articles and doing the word count on it and then doing the same to the other nine groups, I found in which group number each word occurred most often.

METHOD. Before the 54 articles could be tested it was necessary to find what part of the cycle of the ten phase pattern started the first paragraph. After that was determined then the following paragraphs were assigned to the continuing

sequence, increasing in numbers. In the previous five tests I notices what type of words occurred in each of the ten groups. In assigning the first paragraph to a group number, I based it on the total sequence for the complete article and that was made easier by my experience from those previous tests. I pay attention to those words that have consistently been shown to yield the best results. The question mark and pronouns for group #5 are a couple of tests that have consistently produced positive results.

These are the articles and authors of the 54 articles used in this test six. The number indicates the group number I assigned to the first paragraph. Another chance for us to learn by Brenda Payton, 7; 45 dead, jittery calm over LA by Louis Sahagun, 7; Beating victims wrong color, wrong place by Yasmin Anwar, 8; Bay Area relatively cool in aftermath by Kevin Fagan, 4; The lost prom by Kelly Gust, 6; Child falls from 50-foot balcony by Harry Harris, 9; Drought watchers finding some dry answers by Jim Mayer, 1; Gorbachev arrives for tour of U. S. by Jenifer Warren, 2; Gunman kills for flunking by Doug Willis, 2; Both sides claim victory in Buffalo abortion battle by Arthur Hirsch, 10; Serbs pound Sarajevo, ignore truce by Slobodan Lekic, 10; Racial discord and zoot suits by Steven La Voie, 2; Journalists say media should delve deeper by Katherine Corcoran, 7; Decompressing by Niki Scott, 4; Koreans are the target of angry rioters by Jim Sanders, 2; Japanese agency helps U. S. firms by Steve Lohr, 7; A costly farewell to Johnny by Stuart

Elliott, 10; Crime is the top concern in Fruitvale district by Craig Staats, 3; Surprise endorsements and political neighbors by Craig Staats, 8; Direct mail strategy by Craig Staats, 7; Annapolis by Patrick Soran, 3; Floatin' down the river by Jayne Clark, 5; Olympic national park by Gerry Wingenbach, 1; Changing times come to Big Sur with opening of new luxury resort by Richard C. Paddock, 2; Working as a temp may be right for you by Peggy Schmidt, 1; How could this happen racism by John Burris, 10; The color of justice by Robert C. Maynard, 4; Riot raged over much more than Rodney King by Scott Mccartney, 1; L. A. riot is chilling similarity to the watts rage in 1965 by Jackie Koszczuk, 2; Warriors woes by Monte Poole, 8; Welch loses season debut by Kit Stier, 8; Giants Swift is 5-0 by Nick Peters, 2; Lil E. Tee stuns derby field by Ed Schuylee Jr., 6; Nelson analyzes Warriors' good and bad this season by Jeff Chapman, 9; Burns wins vault by Henry Schulman, 3; If Cal's Klein wants to return then it's all academic by Jon Rochmis, 8; Here's mud on your baseballs, Lena Blackburne by Henry Schulman, 10; Sobrante Park working to turn neighborhood around by Sarah Thailing, 5; Here's how to replaster the stresses of time by Mike Dakota, 4; Teen Brooklyn bridge actress seasoned investor by Evelyn De Wolfe, 1; Ventilating the bathroom by James and Morris Carey, 8; Young are leery of owning homes by Bradley Inman, 1; Shopping for loan through mortgage broker may pay off by Jane Bryant Quinn, 2; Blessed tragedy by Ben Yagodu, 1; Praying, playing staying together by Larry Kelp, 1; Celebration

on a blue note by Larry Kelp, 8; Hide and seek by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt, 2; Writing in rhythm by Diana Ketcham, 10; A scarcity of rainbows by Al Martinez, 1; It happens every summer by Barbara Falconer Newhall, 2; What worries voters most by Mark Clements, 6; The village that came back to life by Michael Ryan, 2; The prince who became a new man by Prince Michail of Greece, 7; John Candy remembers by Dotson Rader, 2.

With the first paragraph identified to a group number, then the rest of the article is assigned to the following sequence; one paragraph per group number. There were no exceptions.

Then each of the paragraphs were typed into a computer to their assigned group number and a word count was done on the ten groups. The words were compared to see in which group number they occurred most often. In case of a tie it was assigned to the group that had the least total words. That is somewhat like calculating the percentage.

In test two and in test four I started doing a number of tests. In this test 6 I'll continue those tests. These are the 28 tests that were then established. 1. Would the word "after" come out most often in group #10? 2. Would the word "right" come out most often in group #4? 3. "said" for group #5? 4. "still" for group #7? 5. "the" for group #8? 6. "on", "over" for group #1? 7. "my", "out" for group #3? 8. "no", "not" for group #3? 9. "be, been, can" for group #4? 10. "he, her, him, his, she, their, them, they, us, we, who, you" for group #5? 11. "I, I'm, me" for group #6? 12. "it, it's, that, things" for

group #6? 13. "will, would" for group #6? 14. "at, into, of" for group #8? 15. "a, an" for group #9? 16. "myself, one" for group #9? 17. "business, couldn't, read, savings, thousands" for group #1? 18. "amount, buying, country, jeep, where" for group #2? 19. "baby, communities, herself, laundry" for group #3? 20. "decisions" for group #4? 21. "mind, words" for group #5? 22. "military, private, shot, taxes" for group #6? 23. "choose, turned" for group #7? 24. "arranged, managed" for group #8? 25. "risk" for group #9? 26. "class, knows, science, were" for group #10? 27. The question mark (?) for group #5? 28. The total vocabulary of test 6 versus the total vocabulary of the five tests. Would there be more than ten percent of the words that came out the highest in the same group number?

RESULTS. Of the 28 tests, seventeen had results above average. Eight tests came out the highest for the predicted group number. Of those eight, five was of two standard deviations above average. Those five were: "be, been, can" for group #4; "he, her, him, his, she, their, them, they, us, we, who, you" for group #5; "will, would" for group #6; "arranged, managed" for group #8; the question mark (?) for group #5. Most of these performed well in the previous tests, so it indicates those group of words do tend to be more frequently in the designated groups. Likewise, many of those that performed poorly in this test 6 also did poorly in the previous tests which indicates my choice of those words were a poor choice

based on an anomaly.

The majority of the 28 tests had positive results, but we shouldn't regard these tests as being equal. Some tests had only a couple of words, while the largest test had 2,498 words. One of the best test was of the dozen pronouns, he-you, for group number five. There were 1,707 pronoun words in that test and group #5 had 259 words. The average was 171. The second highest had 178 words. This means that the group #5 paragraphs had a character quite different from the other groups when measured by the number of pronouns.

Another test that shows that group number five paragraphs were quite different was the use of question marks. There were 18 question marks in group five paragraphs. There were 56 question marks in the 54 articles in this test 6. Group five had over three times as many question marks than the average. In the last five tests the question mark came out the highest for group #5. In fact, in four of the tests it was above two standard deviations above average. The question mark test has produced the best results with the largest variance. In this test 6 it was 25.

A final test was of comparing the complete vocabulary of test 6 with the summation of the five tests. Tests 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5 were combined and the word count done on the total. Each word in the combined five test were examined and determined in which group number it occurred most often. The number of words that occurred in both of the combined five test and this test 6

were found. There were 4,631 words that were common in both. Of those 4,631 words 476 words came out in the same group number. That is 10.27%. By chance you would expect to find ten percent. This test has yield positive results for each of the five comparison tests.

When we compare the total vocabulary between all of the tests, that is, test 2 versus test 1; test 3 versus tests 1 & 2; test 4 versus tests 1, 2, & 3; test 5 versus tests 1, 2, 3, & 4; test 6 versus the combined five tests we have 18,319 possible matches. Out of those possibilities there were 1,933 that fell in the same group number. That is 10.55%. So the effect is increasing the more we test it. The same words are occurring in the same group numbers more often than could be explained by chance.

DISCUSSION. The aim of this test 6 was to provide hard scientific evidence that the writing of fifty authors was in the same pattern as initially described in test one. That people write in a cycle of ten paragraphs. That each of the ten phases has a certain character and that character can be scientifically proved by the occurrence of words.

In test two and also in test four, I selected words to characterize the ten groups. Those words were again tested and found to occur more often in those groups than would be expected by chance. The results may seem slightly above chance when just this one test is considered, but when all six tests are considered the effect becomes more impressive.

Even so we should be aware that those tests are to prove the validity of the ten phase pattern. The real significance is that the pattern is very strong. After the first paragraph is identified to a group number then the next paragraph is predicted to have the next higher group number and etc. The possibility is one in ten for the second paragraph would have that quality to match that group number's quality, then the third paragraph has a possible of one in ten to match the following group number. Already we have a possibility of one in a hundred with just three paragraphs. All articles are at least ten paragraphs long. That means the possibility of the paragraphs matching the predetermined sequence of group numbers is one in a trillion for just one short article.

Of course, this study doesn't prove each paragraph individually, but in total more must have been correct than incorrect to get scientifically significant results.

This study of all the major articles in the May 3, 1992 Oakland Tribune showed that fifty authors wrote in a pattern of the ten phase writing pattern which was described in previous studies. This test was of 42,810 words; 1,140 paragraphs from 54 articles. 28 test were performed in this study with 17 having positive results. This was a replication test that only used tests that were described earlier.

REFERENCES. (1992) May 3, Oakland Tribune.